

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Great Annual Fair of the American Institute at Niblo's Garden.—This day and tomorrow are the two last days of this truly grand celebration. The masses of people who have flocked to the Garden have never been witnessed in our history. The Managers have not time to name all the transactions, exercises and interesting movements that are crowded in this short space, continually succeeding each other. There are 20,000 productions, reflecting glory on American genius, and illustrating the mighty powers of American invention. Through this day there will be a succession of absorbing entertainments. The Hutchinson Family will sing several of their best songs at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This evening, at 7 o'clock, the Hon. GEORGE F. FRYMAN will read a paper on "The American Republic." At 8 o'clock, P. M. the exercises of the evening will commence. An Address: Odes composed for the occasion; Vocal Music, with the Army and Navy Bands; fireworks, splendid and grand, will close the sixteenth Annual Fair.

We shall issue our next Double Sheet on SATURDAY morning, to make room for a large amount of Literary matter as well as Advertisements which we are forced to crowd out from day to day. Agents and others who desire an extra number of that paper (for which no increase of price is charged) will please give us early notice, and Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their favors before evening, if possible.

The Whig Nominating Convention last evening completed their Assembly Ticket, by adding the following good names and true—one of them in place of JOHN L. LAWRENCE, who was compelled to decline:

WARD. EDWARD DAYTON, 17th Ward.
ALONZO A. ALVORD, 12th Ward.
DR. WILLIAM TURNER, 2d Ward.
JOHN C. SARGENT, 14th Ward.
THOMAS BOLTON, 15th Ward.
The Whig City Ticket is now completed, subject to the approval of the General Meeting. It reads—
For Sheriff: COL. WILLIAM JONES, 14th Ward.
"County Clerk: ALEX. W. LEED, 10th Ward.
"Coroner: DR. JOSEPH B. WHITING, 16th Ward.
For Members of Assembly:
ROBERT SMITH, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS,
ELBRIDGE G. BALDWIN, SAMUEL WEBSTER,
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, ALEXANDER P. FONDA,
JOHN MARTIN, EDWARD DAYTON,
WILLIAM TURNER, WILLIAM MANDEVILLE,
ALONZO A. ALVORD, JOHN C. SARGENT,
THOMAS BOLTON.

Does this look like being beaten?

Democracy—O. A. Brownson.
Mr. Brownson has concluded in the current number of the "Democratic Review" a series of lucid and powerful essays on "The Origin and Ground of Government," which we are inclined to consider his ablest contributions to our Literature. They are characterized by his peculiar fearlessness and force; by his brave disregard of ruling opinion or of the dicta of the Past, even when they happen to be his own. The doctrines set forth in these essays by Mr. B. may be concisely summed up as follows:

1. That Government necessarily implies the existence of a power which governs and a community which is governed, the former of course superior to the latter. Absolute Self-Government is a contradiction—is no government at all.
2. Government has not its origin in mere convenience or compact, but in Right, or the Will of God—therefore, is not to be overturned or abolished at the mere pleasure of a majority. Until legitimately modified, it rightfully exerts an authority over the acts and the consciences of those within the sphere of its jurisdiction.
3. That the end of Government is Justice and the securing to each individual the highest moral Freedom—the opportunity rightly to develop in his acts and his life whatever of energy or of character is his—an opportunity which is secured to him only through the existence of Government. Anarchy is incompatible with genuine Freedom.
4. That Justice, or the Will of God, being the fundamental law of Government, the Constitution, or existing frame of Government, is to be regarded as the expression of that will, the earthly sovereign to which loyalty and obedience are due from all good citizens, and that there exists, and can exist, no rightful power in a majority, however decided, to destroy or transform the Constitution except in obedience to its own provisions—in which case the Constitution is not overruled but obeyed as in the amendment in any other act.
5. That the doctrine of the absolute Sovereignty of a popular majority, no matter whether acting through the Constitution or in defiance of the Constitution, in effect negatives the idea of any Constitution or any other Government whatever; for if the majority may change or abrogate the Constitution at any time and in any manner, the will of that majority is the Constitution, and there is really no other. In the purview of this doctrine, no act can be unconstitutional which the majority may be induced to sanction. Under such a system all rights, all guarantees, all reservations of power, are waste paper; popular passion masters and devours them all.
6. That the proper name of the party of Purity and Progress in this Country is not DEMOCRATS but CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLICANS.
7. That should a Government become so oppressive as to fail altogether to promote the welfare of the People, and should the Constitution afford no means of redress, the ultimate appeal lies, not to the right of rebellion, but to the Christian Church or spiritual power, which, being in a sense the representative of God on earth, is the proper authority to decide that the governing power, by usurpation or injustice, has forfeited its right to rule, and that the allegiance of the People is therefore at an end. From that moment its rightful authority ceases, and to obey it is rebellion.

—Such is a very hasty and imperfect statement of Mr. Brownson's main positions, as gathered by us from a cursory reading of his essays as they have from time to time appeared. The whole would form a fair volume, and we hope they will be so published. They ought to be more generally considered than they otherwise will be. We do not agree with him fully, and they are disgraced by the bitterest Loco-Focoism—indeed, Mr. B. states that the fact of the popular will being invoked to confirm the Constitutionality and rightfulness of the Whig measures of 1840-41 first aroused him to inquire into the soundness of the elemental doctrines with regard to the nature and limitations of Government currently propounded as Democratic. Still, the ideas on so momentous a subject of so vigorous a thinker, so bold a writer, as Mr. Brownson are deserving of general attention, and we hope they will receive it.

But what has been the treatment of these essays by Mr. Brownson's Political brethren—those for whose cause he has so powerfully labored for years? They will not heed, they will not hear him! Like the Jews of old, they stop their ears and cry out, Away with him!—and they not on-

ly stop their ears, but they stop their subscriptions too. Although Mr. O'Sullivan, the Editor and Proprietor of the Magazine, is known to entertain precisely opposite opinions, and in his pages has ably combated the views of Mr. B. there is a general demand among his patrons for the suppression of Mr. Brownson's articles, several hundreds have withdrawn their subscriptions on account of them, and Mr. B. has at length been constrained to succumb to the "Democratic,"—his connection with it having reached its specified limitation—rather than bring ruin on its Editor. Such is Loco-Foco freedom of discussion!

Yes, and such has it ever been. This self-styled party of Progress and Liberty, where are the records of its self-forgetting devotion to Freedom? Where has it ever taken the lead in raising up any class humbler than itself—such as the Blacks, for instance—to an equality of Political Rights or Social position? Has it not ever planted itself determinedly in the path of every such movement? Has it not generally furnished the instruments of Lynch-law outrage and every assault on the rights of the unpopular and the depressed? Now there is among us a general want of true liberality of sentiment—a deplorable lack of tolerance for novel or unpopular opinions—but we have a pride in believing that there is less of this on the side of the Whigs than on that of their opponents. We gratefully acknowledge that we have ever been indulged in expressing convictions very far removed from those of our readers—so far that, as we are assured by this case of Mr. Brownson, they would not have been tolerated by those of the opposite party—not even by that naturally more intelligent and rightfully more liberal portion of them who are patrons of the higher periodicals.

That Mr. Brownson has been constrained to withdraw from the Review we regret for the sake of that work and Editor, in whose welfare we feel an interest. From the establishment of the "Democratic Review" we have endeavored to commend it to public favor. We have disregarded its Politics—bitter and perverse as they were and are, and disgraced by flagrant suppressions as some of the Biographical Sketches of its party chiefs have been—in our appreciation of its Literary character, sustained as this has been by the contributions of Whittier, Hawthorne, Lowell, Miss Sedgwick, Tuckerman, the Editor, (last not least,) O. A. Brownson, &c. &c. And now, if it were in truth the "Democratic Review," and as such would grapple with all the great Political and Social questions of the day—the proper basis and safeguards of a true Suffrage, Slavery, the relations of Labor to Capital, and the like—disregarding entirely mere party interests and party aims—we should still rank it first among our American periodicals. The course matters have taken with regard to Mr. Brownson, however, have convinced us that no work can be what a true "Democratic Review" must be without an entire divorce from party, and we rejoice to hear that Mr. B. will soon start a review of his own. Wrong-headed as he is on every question of practical politics, he does speak his whole mind, his boldest thought, on any subject important to human well-being, and this is the teaching the world needs, whether it will hear or forbear. We look with interest for the appearance of "Brownson's Review," and trust it will be sustained by generous hearts of all creeds and parties.

Tennessee.
Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER of Nashville and SPENCER JARMAN, Esq. of McMinn Co. were on the 11th inst. elected U. S. Senators from the State of Tennessee—the former till March 4th, 1845; the latter till March 4th, 1847.

The vote was 54 (all the Whigs, 14 Senators, 40 Representatives) for Foster and Jarmann, 33 for ex-Gov. Carroll, (Loco) and 8 scattering. [This was against Foster; against Jarmann the Loco vote was scattered upon Alex. Anderson, John Blair, and eight others.]
Messrs. Foster and Jarmann were the Whig candidates in the last Legislature. Mr. Foster was the Whig Senator in 1838, but resigned rather than obey the servile instructions of the Van Buren Legislature of 1839.

The Whig victory in Tennessee is complete!

GEORGIA.—Official returns have not been received from all the Counties in this State, but it is believed they will not vary materially from the following result:

1843. Governor. 1841.
Crawford, W. Cooper, L. Dawson, W. McDonald, 35,502 35,061 34,539 39,725
Crawford's maj. 3,441 McDonald's do. 41,436.

Congress—Stephen 38,414 Stark 34,972
Chapell 37,417 Johnson 34,709
Stephen's majority 5,447 (Whig highest over Loco highest) 3,442.

The Whig majority in the General Assembly will be over forty on joint ballot—in the Senate very small, but in the House some forty-one or two.

NEW-JERSEY.—The new Legislature of New-Jersey assembled at Trenton on Tuesday, when JAMES PATTERSON of Monmouth was chosen Vice President of the Council and Alex. Bayles of Sussex Secretary; Robert Shay of Warren Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. TAYLOR of Cumberland was chosen Speaker of the House (34 to 21.) J. M. Newell of Cumberland Clerk, Wm. Napton of Trenton Doorkeeper—all Locos, of course. Office-seekers were most abundant. It was doubtful that evening whether James S. Green of Princeton or Mr. Haines of Sussex would be Governor.

The Whigs of Orange County have nominated for the Assembly JOHN E. DEBOIS, of Miniskin, HOMER RAMSDELL, of Newburgh, and WALTER HALSEY, of Blooming-Grove; for Sheriff, EDWARD L. WELLES, of Warwick; Clerk, ROBERT L. HATHAWAY, of Goshen.

The Whigs of Rochester held a rousing meeting on Friday evening, which was addressed by Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE of Buffalo and Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND of Utica in stirring advocacy of Clay and the Tariff. A hearty response was given by the dense assembly.

A Calhoun General Committee, consisting of three Delegates from each Ward, has been formed in this City—EDMUND S. DERRY, President, JOHN R. BRADY, Secretary, GEORGE BALDWIN, Treasurer.

A new "Free Trade" Calhoun daily journal is soon to be issued in this City, under the direction of a Committee.

The friends of "Harry of the West" are to have a grand Whig Jubilee at Augusta, Geo., in honor of their great triumph throughout the State at the recent election.

WASHINGTON IRVING, our Minister to the Court of Spain, is in Paris. His impaired health demanded change of scene and air. He speaks discouragingly of affairs in Spain.

"Truth" is informed that we have no room for a controversy with regard to the correctness of Rev. W. J. Hamilton's opinion that Slavery is justified by the Bible. The articles we have published on this subject, pro and con, were inserted because they were paid for.

How shall I Vote?

To the Editor of The Tribune:
I am a Whig, a whole Whig, no mistake, and admire the political principles of HENRY CLAY. But I am, sir, a Protean man; I love the Bible and can't give it up. Now what shall I do? Vote for the "American Party" of which you say "beware!" or let the Catholics take from us the Bible for the sake of supporting the "Whigs," or any other party? I am a candid conscientious inquirer and a True Whig.
N. Y. Oct. 26th.

We do not know how we may better solve our correspondent's difficulty than by reverently quoting the answer to a not dissimilar question many hundred years ago—viz. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, but unto God the things that are God's." It strikes us that this Divine axiom covers substantially the ground of perplexity to our correspondent.

But how does he make out, or with what reason aver, that to vote for the Whig ticket is to vote against the Bible? What has the Whig party done that should subject it to the imputation that to support its nominations is to "let the Catholics take from us our Bible?" We thought we were tolerably acquainted with the acts and purposes of the Whigs, but we know nothing to justify this imputation. In so far as the Whig party has acted at all with any reference to the Bible, we are sure it cannot be charged with evincing hostility to that Sacred Volume.

—We might stop here, until our correspondent attempts to substantiate the grave charges implied in his note, but we should acquiesce in and countenance injustice did we not add that we believe he has wrongly accused the Catholics also in assuming that they wish to "take from us our Bible." There may be bigots and persecutors among them, but that the Catholics, as a body, desire any such thing as the destruction of the Bible appears to us a monstrous assertion, which ought not to be put forth thus lightly.

We are utterly opposed to any warring or twisting of the Whig party into the support of or hostility to peculiar Theological views, and, by inevitable consequence, driving off to our opponents all who feel aggrieved by such a course. The voters you gain by committing the party to some local or temporary feeling are off next year; those you alienate by this course never forget it. It would be just as proper to call on the Whig party to take a stand against Puseyism or Unitarianism as against the Catholics, or, on its failing to do so, get up a new party to defend the Bible! The Whig party is banded to uphold certain great Conservative yet Liberal principles of Government, to sustain and promote certain vital measures of National policy; he who is heartily in favor of these is a Whig, politically the equal and comrade of the rest, no matter what are his Theological opinions or even if he have none.

—One word about the Bible. We certainly do not believe that Holy Book is in any danger of subversion; but if it were, we should not dream of sustaining it by getting up a new Political Party. And, since our correspondent appeals to us for advice, we shall give it frankly. If he fears that the Bible is to be "taken from us," let him be careful to read a few chapters of it daily, as he has opportunity: for it will be hard to "take away" so much of it as he has fixed in his memory and his heart. Let him commend the party to his children, and (if able) distribute a few copies among such of his acquaintances or neighbors as will gratefully receive and reverently study it. Whatever Translation he or they may prefer, we are confident it cannot fail to make wise those who honestly peruse it. Let him take this course and consistently pursue it, and we are sure he will have effected more good than by joining and huzzing with all the new parties which may be got up for the next century. Ed. Tr.

At Tammany Hall last night they had succeeded in adding five more names to the previous nominations for Assembly, so that they now stand as follows:

Michael Burke, Wm. B. Jansen, Thomas Jeremiah, Edward Sanford, James H. Suydam, Augustus Davesac, J. S. Bosworth, Geo. C. Glazier, Thomas N. Carr, and Col. Fleet.

The nomination of R. J. Smith was reconsidered, and withdrawn by a vote of 60 to 17.

STREET-SWEEPING MACHINERY IN LONDON.
Arrangements have just been entered into by the city authorities and commissioners of sewers, for the daily cleaning of all the principal thoroughfares of the city, with the street-sweeping machines. The whole of the city, with its heretofore been cleaned under five or six different contracts, will now be cleaned under one, and the inconvenience occasioned to the traffic by the different removals.

So it seems the dear-bought experience of a city five times larger than New York, has taught that city to adopt the very plan which New York has just abandoned! But who cares for direct taxation when party power is wanted? The Loco-Focos of New York surely not!

On this subject and sewerage, and "preventive sanitary measures," for the health and cleanliness of the City, you would do good service, Mr. Editor, by publishing most of the annual report for 1842, of Dr. Griscom, City Inspector. D.

Robbery and Probable Murder of a Southern Gentleman.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, a negro called at the office of Messrs. Harnden, in Wall-street, and demanded change for a one thousand dollar note. He was asked where he got it from, and replied that it was given to him by a white man. He was then told to go to the National Bank, as the bill was on one of that name, when he left. He was followed, and it was ascertained that he went in a contrary direction. Information was given to the Mayor, who ordered Gil Hayes to go in search of the negro, which he did, and arrested him, with another negro. They stated on their examination that the \$1,000 note, together with two other similar notes, were picked up in a privy at the United States Hotel in Philadelphia.

The bills were sent to the Bank, where it was ascertained that they were the same that were paid to a Southern gentleman a few days since, who had very mysteriously disappeared from the city. Upon these facts the negroes were committed to prison, and Mr. Lowndes started for Philadelphia to find out if possible if there was any truth in their statement. The supposition is, that the person was enticed into one of the many dens of infamy, with which this city abounds, known as touch houses, and robbed and probably murdered.

The names of the three negroes are Henry Tillman, Edward Augustus, and John Wiman.

We understand the celebrated picture of Mr. Weir is to be removed on Saturday to Philadelphia, on its way to Washington. When it is once fixed in the Capitol thousands will regret not to have seen it while it was in the city. We can assure the good people of New-York that it will be a long time before another such historical painting finds its way into the city. Concerns can be every where, but not such noble works of genius. We shall regret to see it depart without the attention of the people being more generally directed to it. We do not ask attention to it merely as the labor of an American artist, and on a subject closely allied to our sympathies, but as a work of art, interesting to every man of taste in any land.

The Fair of the American Institute will certainly close to-morrow, and those who wish a chance to examine carefully should be sure to attend to-day. It will be seen that the day's doings are quite diversified and attractive. The Hutchinsons will exert their powers of Song to delight the visitors.

The Spirit of Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WELLSBORO, Tioga Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1843.
We have just passed through a closely contested Election, and although the Whigs are beaten as usual in this County, they are not vanquished. The only matter contested was the Sheriff. The Loco-Focos have a clear majority of two to one in the County, and yet we run our Whig candidate within 117 votes of his Loco opponent, who had the advantage of the ticket—one man running as a Whig and independent. The vote was small—something like 400 less than at the Presidential Election of '40. Could we have infused a little more confidence into our ranks, we should have been better. As it is, we frightened them out of the contest. The result will be beneficial—neither the party nor the candidate will suffer by the contest; on the contrary both will go into another campaign with more zeal and brighter prospects.

The Whig party have never yet organized in this County. They have now determined, however, to organize the ensuing Spring preparatory to the coming great contest of 1844; and although greatly in the minority, we possess as I trust the spirit and the zeal of true Whigs, and will contribute our mite toward elevating the STAR in the WEST to the Presidential Chair.

Your excellent paper I find is taken by a number of our citizens, and is read with eagerness and signal benefit. Your bold and manly stand in favor of the Tariff is making converts to the doctrine daily. In truth the time cannot be far distant when the absurdities of the Free-Trade theory will be totally overthrown and repudiated in this region. In proof of this I refer to the recent success of Gen. Henry Frick, Whig, of the Northumberland District, over his antagonist John Snyder, to Congress. The majority in this District is overwhelming in favor of the Locos, yet their candidate is beaten, and wholly in consequence of his anti-Tariff speech at the last session. Yours, B. B. S.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on Tuesday addressed his Constituents at Dedham, Mass. upon the state of the Nation. [Our Boston correspondent was on the ground to report for us, but his package by some mischance failed to reach us yesterday.] We learn generally from a friend who was present that Mr. Adams spoke but briefly and incidentally of general Politics, but devoted his whole energies to the aspects of Slavery and the proposed Annexation of Texas. The following Ode was sung on the occasion:

WELCOME TO JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Dedham, October 24, 1843.
We come, no warrior to meet,
No chief with sword and shield
Returning home with blood-stained feet
From some great battle field:
We come the FRIEND of MAN to greet,
The Hero who hath stood
Undaunted—scorning to retreat—
When Slavery threatened blood.

We come to render homage due
From freemen to that one,
Who, foremost of the brave and true,
Is Freedom's champion.
We come to hear that fearless voice
Long raised in Freedom's cause,
And from the Statesman of our choice
Learn how to guard her laws.

Thou more than Hero—Patriot, Sage!
Shield of the rights of man—
Thy name shall shine on History's page
A light to guide and warn;
And when our sons in future days
Shall meet round Freedom's shrine,
Thy name shall mingle with their lays
Of love for "ATLANTIC SYNS."

The FARMERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, by Cuthbert W. Johnson, has been published in sixteen Parts by Carey & Hart, and is sold by Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway. It is probably the most complete repository of Agricultural knowledge yet published. The farmer or learner who would know how to raise Wheat or to destroy the Weevil, or whatever else may be desirable, has only to turn to the word in its proper alphabetical position and find the information he seeks. Thus the possessor of this book has a resource for every conceivable emergency.

BYRON'S POEMS, with Moore's Life, &c., in twelve Parts, have been issued by the same publishers.

"THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, by Eugene Sue, No. 3," is this morning published by Winchester. 30 Ann-st. It is a romance of great power, and we are not surprised to learn that it is exciting a general sensation.

"THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, A NOVEL, by Eugene Sue, translated from the French by Chas. H. Town, Esq." Part I. has just been published by the Harpers.

"APPLIED CHEMISTRY, in Manufactures, Arts, and Domestic Economy. Edited by E. A. PARSELL, No. 1, has just been issued by D. Appleton & Co. 200 Broadway.

Also, (another edition) by Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway.

Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella is about being published in Florence in Italian. Sparks's Life of Washington translated by a young Neapolitan is also nearly ready. Norman's Travels in Central America is also nearly ready. In Italian in Geneva, under the superintendence of Mr. Lester, the Consul there.

It is said the widow of WILLIAM LEGGETT is in town, suffering from sickness, and as poverty. An effort is making by some friends of the deceased to raise a fund for her relief. We trust it will succeed better than the sale of his works for the same purpose, which amounted, it seems, to only \$80. A meeting of his friends was held at the Mayor's office on Saturday, with the Mayor as Chairman, and a Committee appointed to solicit donations. In so good a cause there can be no doubt of success.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Rushlight, while passing one of the wharves at Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, burst her boiler, by which the Captain and one of the hands were severely but not dangerously injured. A boy that was on board previous to starting, is missing, and it is feared he was drowned. The Rushlight is a very old boat, and was used for towing.

The Misses CUMMINGS, already so favorably known to our Musical citizens, profess a Grand Scottish Vocal Entertainment, at the Apollo Court Hall this evening. There are thousands in our City who take greater delight in these simple, touching old Songs of the "land o' cakes," than in all the more artificial melody of sunnier lands, and we are confident they will come forward on this occasion. The Misses CUMMINGS are every way deserving of esteem and favor.

TROUBLE ON THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO RAILROADS.—We learn from the Toledo (Ohio) Register, that a portion of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad was torn up, for the third time, on the 13th inst. The track was torn up on an embankment near Sylvan, where the cars would have been precipitated to the bottom, with all those on board, for the sinking of the locomotive in the sand. Another depression, but not of so heinous a character, was committed on the 15th. These outrages are supposed to have been committed by the laborers on the road in consequence of non-payment of their dues.

The fine packet ship Yorkshire was launched yesterday morning from the yard of Bell & Brown. She belongs to the old line of packets, and is to be commanded by Captain Bailey. Owners, C. H. Marshall & Co.

STATE PRISON STATISTICS.—From Officer Smith, who conducts the prisoners to Sing Sing State Prison, we learn that on the 24th inst. there were 753 male and 78 female convicts in that prison—Total 831.

It is reported that Dr. Hawkes is about to leave this city for the West.

MARSHAL BERTRAND arrived at Boston on the 24th, and took rooms at the Tremont.

A son of James Kelly, West Vincent (Pa.) was killed on the 10th instant by a kick from a horse.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—By the politeness of

Capt. Pratt, of the Mary Phillips, we have files from Rio Janeiro to the 28th of August, inclusive.

The British steamer Cormorant, having on board Mr. Adams, English Minister to Lima, and bound there, touched at Rio on the 25th.

The Journal do Commercio of the 24th inst. contains an account of the 10th of August, received by the U. S. Mail-boat Enterprise.

On the 7th, at Montevideo, says the Journal, Soet Conasco presented his credentials, and so re-established the diplomatic relations between the Imperial Government and the Republic. Nothing else worthy of note had occurred in Uruguay; and from the rest of war no recent official information had come to hand. But it is known that Urquiza was on the Rio Santa Lucia, and that he would probably succeed in forcing a junction with the forces of Oribe. He also said that 1000 cavalry and 300 infantry, with the two divisions of Rivera, had marched to prevent the junction.

The correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus describes Ex-President Boyer and family:

"Ex-President Boyer and family arrived here by the rail road from Ronen on Monday. They travelled in a plain way that the journals cannot reconcile it with the accounts of his immense wealth. A Ronen editor, of sensible conversation, reports him a man of moderate size, with a high forehead, under a double affection of the loss of power and country, and the recent death of his wife. His mother, with him, is a negro, very tall, about eighty years of age, dressed in an old fashion, wearing a great felt hat. The wife of the colonel, his nephew and aid, who is a bright mulattress, possesses rare beauty and has four children. This morning, in passing the hotel near the Church of the Madeleine, in which they are lodged on the first floor, the wife of the colonel and an equally bright nurse with one of the children in her arms, was in a window."

A DISCOVERY.—The Shawneetown, (Ill.) Gazette of Thursday week says:

"A few days ago a transaction has come to light that has slept since 1840. About that time the Cashier of the Bank of Clarksville, Tennessee, forwarded to the Perpetual Insurance Company, at St. Louis, a note and draft, drawn payable at St. Louis, on two highly respectable business houses. By some means the papers reached the hands of an Attorney for collection, by which means the Agent of the Post-office was enabled to trace the matter back to General Wingate, who, failing to obtain actual possession for the mortgage in which he was in possession of them, was recognized to answer any charge that might be preferred against him in the United States Court. As the matter will undergo an investigation, we forbear further comments."

Correspondence of the Monroe, Pa. Democrat.

MILFORD, Pike Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1843.
MAD DOGS.—"Our neighborhood is bounded with mad dogs. A man by the name of Jacob Shiner has been bitten, and a dog is living with him—whether they will have the disease is not ascertained. The dog that bit Mr. Shiner also bit a cow and four swine, all of which have died, exhibiting every evidence of hydrophobia. To-day I went to see the dog, and he was very tame. He was tied to a post over to see his home, which had been torn up by the dog. He had his leg in his mouth, and tore the flesh in such a manner that you could hear his teeth grate on the bone!! The horse was shot to-day."

All through Montague, New Jersey, opposite this place, the dogs are out and are biting everything within their reach. The dog that killed Mr. Shiner's cow, horse and hogs, belonged to John Coolbaugh of your county, and was killed by Abraham B. Decker, in Delaware township, after biting his two dogs, which have since gone mad and been killed. The guns are heard at all hours of the night, and every dog that is found in the street, day or night, is surely killed. It is alarming in the extreme."

MORE LOCO-FOCO APPOINTMENTS.—We learn from the St. Louis Reporter that John Tyler has been lately manifesting his special friendship for the Loco-Focos at St. Louis. He has appointed Major Harvey, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in place of D. D. Mitchell, Esq., removed. Major H. was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Missouri Legislature, and a member of the Senate.

He has long been known as a rank Loco-Foco, and an active member of that party. Mr. Major, of Booneville, has been appointed Postmaster at that place, and changes have been made at Hannibal and Franklin, Missouri, and at Peoria and Whitehall, Illinois. The new appointments are all Loco-Focos. [Louisville Journal.

A SLIDE.—The trains yesterday from Albany were detained several hours on the Western Railroad by the slipping of a wing-wall on an embankment leading to one of the mountain-bridges, carrying with it a part of the road-bed. The breach will be repaired, and the trains will probably be able to pass to-day. This accident will add at least six thousand dollars to the cost of construction of the Western Railroad. [Boston Transcript, 24th.

OFF THE TRACK.—One of the baggage cars axle, attached to the train due Saturday morning, broke, about a mile west of Pittsford, which resulted in throwing off another baggage car, the mail car, and one of the second class passenger cars. But no one was injured; and the whole train was put in motion, after a delay of about half an hour. [Rochester Dem. 23.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An 18-year German woman, residing with her brother at 176 Forsyth-street, died on Tuesday from the effects of the oil of vitriol, which she had purchased and taken, with a view of self destruction.

The Governor General has communicated to the Assembly a Despatch, stating that the oppressive tax upon newspaper proprietors, in the shape of a penny upon each paper as a perquisite to the Post-office, is to be abolished. We understand that a half-penny is to be paid upon each paper or pamphlet in future; payable either on posting or receipt. [Montreal Courier, 23d.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal says—

"We learn by a letter from Clarborne, that Mr. Dillet, Representative in Congress from the Mobile District, is prostrate with an attack of disease from which there is little or no hope of his recovery."

The Secretary of the Navy denies in a letter published in the Baltimore American, that the President has any knowledge of the recent discharge of workmen from the Navy Yard. The Secretary says the act was his own, and that it was necessary.

Joe Jones, who went to Kentucky last fall, and passed himself off for a minister of the gospel, and a single man, after leaving a wife and child in Baltimore, and who subsequently married Miss Lydia Dorsey, of Jefferson County, Ky., has been tried at Louisville, for bigamy, found guilty, and sentenced to nine years in the Penitentiary.

James Madison, an Irishman, aged twenty years, while walking the deck of the steamer James Madison, was stabbed by the cook, with a butcher's knife, at New Orleans on the 14th inst. It is however, thought it will not prove fatal.

The Frederick Herald of Saturday says—

"There is good reason to believe that the whole account of the horrid murder of a traveler, near Hagerstown, Pa., and his robbery of two thousand dollars, is all a vulgar fabrication."

We regret to learn that Judge SAMSON had a severe paralytic stroke on Friday. He was hoped to be able to walk and to recover, but he has escaped a repetition of the attack. [Rochester Democrat 23d.

The body of a female horribly mutilated, the throat cut, and the head and face dreadfully disfigured and mangled, as if to prevent the recognition of the person, was found near Middle Brook Mills, Md. on the 18th inst.

A RAILROAD ON FIRE.—The novel sight of a railroad on fire was witnessed at Macon, Geo., on the Monday morning, the 23d inst. About five miles of the road was consumed, which was immediately repaired.

The schooner H. Rump, was capsized during a squall on Thursday, some where near Sandusky, Ohio. Master and crew saved.

A young son of J. R. Nelson, State Senator from Knox Co. Tennessee, was killed a few days since, by falling from a tree.

The "oldest inhabitant" informs us, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that as the first snow came on the 23d of the month, therefore we shall have two snow-storms this season. An uncomfortable prospect.

Isaac H. Erwin, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Alabama, and member elect to the Legislature from Clark Co., died of yellow fever at the residence of Mr. James in Clark County, on the 10th.

The Boston Post says the amount of duties received at the Custom House in that city last week was \$160,000.

A ship carpenter named Robert Anderson was drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat in Buffalo Harbor on the 22d.

SAND'S SERRAVALLE.—The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Thousands have been restored to health by its use, and the same is effected for a large number of the most common diseases, as various certificates heretofore published abundantly prove. It is a remedy of